SAINT LEO COLLEGE

MONARCH

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Point to ponder

It is not to be imagined by how many different ways vanity defeats its own purposes.

— Philip Dormer Stanhope Fourth Earl of Chesterfield

IFC under newleadership

Stearns admits protectionism

By Michael Lynott
Monarch Staff Writer

The Inter-Fraternity Council (IFC) has just taken on new leadership. Michael Stearns is now the President of an organization which has been the subject of racial allegations and charges of reacting too slow to change. The IFC, as stated in the preamble is set up to "foster the utmost cooperation between fraternities and the school administration and to secure a greater spirit of harmony, the united bond of friendship."

When Pat Jackson-Zoeller, the Director of Student Development was asked how the IFC has progressed this past year she responded, "IFC has experienced growth and setbacks which is normal in any organization." Specifically, the most controversial setback that IFC has faced is the Alpha Phi Alpha issue, a national predominatly black fraternity that is vying for recognition by IFC.

Since they were voted down in October of last year they have been frustrated by having to play politics .They formed Men Interested in Alpha (MIA) so they can establish themselves as a social organization and be recognized as an associate member of IFC.

To be accepted by the IFC under this section the MIA's will have to:

1. Be recognized by the college authorities as a "Social Fraternity."
2. Exist for at least one year after they have been recognized by the college authorities.
3. Obtain a three-fourths vote of the IFC membership to be admitted.

When Stearns was asked about the struggles of MIA he responded, "The needs of the black student could be met through the present fraternities." What concerns Stearns as the new president is that if the number of fraternities grow on campus this could lead to a smaller number of members per fraternity, a situation that he believes will do more harm than good.

Stearns admits that the IFC is operating from a protectionist standpoint. He says, "Some fraternities have been around for 25 years and have strong traditional roots with the college and we don't want to see that die." I believe that the local fraternities have to change their approach to recruiting freshmen. In the past they came to them. Now, I think the locals are realizing they have to go after the freshmen or they will continue to have small pledge classes."

In conclusion, the IFC has been through a lot of turmoil in the past year. They have a new leader who has in mind the needs of the local fraternities and at the same time he has a discerning eye on the future, recognizing that things will change. What is important to realize from IFC's standpoint is they do not want to lose that strong traditional background.

One good solution mentioned in the interview is the possibility of cutting out the constitutional provision limiting the number of fraternities and set a limit for the minimum number of members that a fraternity can have. In other words, anybody can enter into the IFC, but if membership in the organization drops below a certain number, and that group cannot raise it in, say, 3 semesters, then they will be either put on probation or prohibited from IFC. This will sedate the fear of saturation of the greek market and ameliorate the frustrations of Alpha Phi Alpha and Tau Kappa Epsilon and those who come after them who want to make a positive contribution to Saint Leo College.

"KO" grabs greek Week

Kappa Theta pulls toward itself Greek Week tug-of-war victory, March 11. "KO" finished the events in first place.

French and Love take reins

By Michael Lynott
Monarch Staff Writer

The offices for the fall of 1988 have been filled. The elections on March 8 went off with out a hitch. The field of new presidents and officers will help shape the needs of the students in this next year to come.

The Student Government Association (SGA) presidency went to Amanda French. French edged out Taft Flittner in a special run-off on Tuesday March 14. The Vice President is Eileen Valdini. Secretary is Jamie Gelep, and Treasurer is Jennifer Petti.

The College Union Board's (CUB) new president is Craig Love. The Vice Presidency went to Renee Giarizzo while the office of Secretary/Treasurer went to Ralph Rafuse. The duties of the CUB members will be to provide the entertainment and special events in the coming year.

Dan Maltese is the new senior class president and Joan Plowman is the Vice President.

The junior class president is Susan Deloge and her Vice President is Suzanne Guillion. The Secretary and Treasurer are Thomas Duffy and Meridith Ink, respectively.

The Sophomore class presidency went to Joseph Lynn. Other sophomore and senior officers will be named in the fall.

Is IFC unfair to nationals?

Obsolete codes still in effect

By Dan Maltese
Managing Editor

The actions under the governing body that sets standards for the fraternities at Saint Leo College to follow have been less than admirable. The Inter-Fraternity Council (IFC) consists of six fraternities on campus who stage such events as fraternity football, basketball softball and greek week.

The controversy surrounding the IFC is because of its denial of Tau Kappa Epsilon (TKE) into its membership. Circumstances associated with that decision question the unity of Saint Leo College and the idea of brotherhood among all greeks. TKE has been recognized as an organization on campus since 1987. During its existence TKE has paid full dues in the IFC and completed all requirements needed for admission.

When it came time for the six other fraternities to vote for its admission of TKE into IFC, the result was a five of one denial. It is no coincidence that all local fraternities voted "no" and the other national fraternity, Sigma Phi Epsilon, voted "yes".

It is also no secret that discrepancies exist between national and local fraternities. Seven years passed before Sigma Phi Epsilon was accepted into the IFC and squabbles between the two still occur. What ever happened to greekhood? An implicit function of the IFC is to have fraternities meet to promote the theme of brotherhood among all fraternities. When this fails to happen, it is not only a reflection upon the IFC, but upon the college as well.

"It is no coincidence that all local fraternities voted 'no' and the other national fraternity, Sigma Phi Epsilon, voted 'yes'...
It is also no secret that discrepancies exist between national and local fraternities."

The IFC is currently working with the constitution that was drafted years ago. While guidelines of the constitution were clear then, the interpretation applied now are vague.

The college is in the process of improving its academic structure. As this happens, the school's social structure should improve also. Is the IFC doing its part to induce campus relations by excluding TKE from its membership? What gains do the IFC and the college expect by this decision? How will the new members of our fraternities respond to discriminatory actions of the IFC?

It is possible that biased feelings towards members of different greek affiliations may occur in the future as a result of IFC's actions now.

It seems that the goals of the IFC are stagnant in substance. Other than endorsing athletic events, there are no directional overtures in the operation of the IFC. While its ego may be preserved by denying TKE membership, this selfishness adds to the detriment of what college should be against. Members of the IFC complain that college administrators fail to grant the powers that were enumerated to them. This is because the IFC is confused in its goals and biased in its dealings.

Until the IFC proves itself as an organized body with set ends and equal means, the administration to the college will continue to intervene in its implementations.

"This is because the IFC is confused in its goals and biased in its dealings."

If the constitution of the IFC needs amending, then why doesn't the IFC direct its resources towards ratifying its guidelines rather than wing what should be considered obsolete codes as a means of applying direction now to a much different structure of campus life. Successful organizations did not become so by exercising narrow thinking.

IFC must learn to adapt to change rather than fight change, if it plans to continue being the administrative figure of our fraternities. A good start would be to ascertain its moral responsibilities to both itself and the college.

War: No longer an alternative

By Dr. Jamal A. Shurdom
Special to the Monarch

In relations among nations, the choice of last resort is the use of military force. It must be necessary; otherwise, the war itself is an unacceptable act of violence. War is costly and destructive. Why, then, do nations go to war?

Obviously war cannot be logically understood or defended as humane because it is not humane. War is not morally justifiable, whatever the reason behind it, because the price is too high.

Yet the reality of international relations sometimes requires that force be used where negotiation and diplomacy has failed. The conflict may be over national interests, ideology, security,etc., but it all boils down to using the military as a tool for the forcible achievement of political objectives.

Today sees a new use for force in international relations. This is consistent with the development of nuclear weapons, easily the most powerful and destructive weapons in the history of humanity. This new force is so great it need not be used but merely possessed as a deterrent to possible use of force by others. In fact, although recent events such as the Cuban missile crises threatened humanity's security, muclear weapons have not been used again since they were introduced to the world at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The world today is dominated by the overwhelming and awesome nuclear strength of the Soviet Union and the United States. Experts say that the superpowers (the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.) car "extinguish the life of any other na on in a few moments, devasting it b ond recovery."

But even thi kind of power does not guarantee secu ty for the superpowers and their allies. The United States and Soviet Union clearly respect and fear their mutual powers of destruction, but the nature of nuclear weapons makes even small players worthy of serious consideration. Japan, Argentina, Israel, Sweden and potentially Iraq, Pakistan, Libya, Egypt and Saudi Arabia are considered to have the technological capability of producing and manufacturing nuclear weapons. so although the United States and the Soviet Union continue their policies of deterrence, nuclear proliferation among other countries somewhat undermines the sense of "security" engendered by deterrence. For now, however, it is obvious that either of the giant nuclear powers can use the fear of second strike to deter secondary nuclear powers from using their much more limited arsenals.

"The United States and Soviet Union clearly respect and fear their mutual powers of destruction, but the nature of nuclear weapons makes even small players worthy of serious considerations."

Today, without nuclear weapons, no nation can use conventional force to implement a desired foreign policy without the sufferance of Moscow or Washington. In a real situation of serious conflict, they would have to back off unless they could assure either the U.S. or the U.S.S.R. protection and security.

Conventional weapons do, however, continue to have use in conflicts among smaller powers and even in conflicts with the superpowers because of their extreme reluctance to employ nuclear weapons. International relations today are marked by the fact that the non-nuclear powers seem to take advantage of the unwillingness of nuclear powers to use their weapons. It became a convincing point to North Vietnam, Iran, Libya, Afghanistan, Panama, Cuba, and Nicaragua that the superpowers are not ready to initiate nuclear war.

super powers demonstrate clear intent to use nuclear forces in regional conflicts, the conventionally armed nations will challenge and proceed to pursue their objectives, disregarding the illusory "bluffs" of Moscow and Washington. This situation will lead to a return of heavy reliance on traditional definitions of conventional military balance as the effective language in international relations.

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Men Interested in Alpha state opinion

By Racquel T. Thompson
Monarch Staff Writer

It has been a few weeks since the controversy involving Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity broke. Recently, questions have been asked and answers given in interviews with some representatives of Men Interested in Alpha. The following are extracts of three such interviews.

Q. "Why do you want to start Alpha Phi Alpha?"

A. "We feel that there is a need for a fraternity like Alpha Phi Alpha at Saint Leo, we have eighteen potential members now, there is definetely a need. Alpha, being a predominately black fraternity would be able to address the needs of blacks more efficiently. We feel that one of the main reasons for attending college is for personal development. Denying what might seem to be only a few individuals this opportunity defeats the whole purpose. I am sure that they had different goals, ideas, and needs. Why should ours be denied? Alpha's first chapters were begun in league campuses such as Cornell, Harvard and Yale over eighty years ago. These chapters still exist today. Why not give us a chance?"

Q. "Do you have permission to start a chapter at Saint Leo from Alpha's main office?"

A. "Yes we do. We received an answer to our request with permission from their main office in Chicago."

Q. "When you first presented your idea to IFC, what exactly happened and what was their reaction?"

A. "A group of us went to IFC's meeting and we presented our case. We explained our goals,. Alpha's history, and we asked permission for a chapter. They then proceded to ask us questions to gain more information about the organization."

Q. "Did they immediately oppose your request?"

A. "No, it was voted on by their members. You see, early on in November of 1988 we came before them formally. Then in December of that year they held a meeting. After they denied us permission we tried to make further progress in the matter but, we didn't secceed."

Q. "Do you think it is a racial issue that is ivnvolved?"

A. "I don't think so and I hope not. I feel that the main reason IFC is denying us permission is because they are concerned with the survival of the few fraternities on campus now. And also I feel that the IFC should be working toward the betterment of Saint Leo College to enrich student life."

Q. Do you feel there is a racial atmosphere on campus?

A. I feel after all the publicity people have begun to open their eye further to see the root of this incident. I would also like to add that Alpha is not a fraternity exclusively for black s and all students are welcome to join regardless of race, color, creed or religion. I feel at the time IFC wrote their constitution, there may have been a good reason for it. However, times change! Alpha has a history of doing community service, assisting the homeless and poverty stricken and contributing to low cost housing."

Q. "Do you think there is a local/national conflict on campus?"

A. "I hope there isn't. The national fraternities had the largest pledge classes this year. I think this trend is due to the fact that the nationals have a solid future to offer their pledges. I feel that a fraternity should not only provide you with something while you're in school, but also, after you enter the real world. IFC may feel that letting in another natiional would decrease support for the locals, but they must realize that if they are offering something strong enough it wouldn't matter how many fraternities are on campus. We are not trying to create any disputes; this is far from any of our goals."

Another representative was interviewed concerning the reluctant admittance of Alpha Phi Alpha. He was very resondent on the reasons for starting up a predominately black fraternity.

Q. "What do you feel about the publicity in terms of your goals?"

A. "I feel the racial implications simply cloud over the issue that should really be the concern. Our goals will take time to achieve, so we are just waiting out the storm."

Q. "Why start a predominately black fraternity?"

A. "The reason for it is so black students can build and grow together in botherhood. There is a need for a common background and, hence certain activities will appeal to them if done together. Alpha is well known for it s community service too."

Q. "What do you think about IFC's response?"

A. IFC has so far, given us inadequate reasons for its nonadmittance of Alpha Phi Alpha."

The third member of Men Interested in Alpha was interviewed, he very clearly stated MIA's goals and specific reasons why he feels IFC's response was unfavorable on their part.

Q. "What do you conclude from IFC's response to your efforts?"

A. "From a racial stand point, IFC is afraid to see the assertiveness of a black organization and its predominance. IFC is resisting change in its policies to comply with changing times."

Q. "Why a fraternity like Alpha Phi Alpha?"

A. "It permits common cultural awareness, common ideas; and we feel the need for black students to identify."

Q. "What reasons did IFC give you for their response?"

A. "When they had orginally voted 'no', their main reason was that there was inadequate members on campus for sufficient support."

Q. "What goals have you set?"

A. "We intend to become a national predominately black fraternity, provide service to all mankind, promote brotherhood and academic and financial success. Being a senior at Saint Leo starting out the first black organization of this kind will promote unity, identification and leadership among the black commnity."

MIA is a non-profit organization formed in the hope that it will soon become a national black fraternity. It will promote the same qualities and guidelines as the national fraternity its name is derived from. One representative did state that predominately does not mean all or exclusively for, thus the fraternity hopes to be open to potential members of all ethnic backgrounds. MIA has scheduled to promote a drug awareness seminar at Pasco High a "campus clean-up" day, attend Mass at Saint Leo Abbey Church and plan a spring break "getaway jam" trip.

Sports shorts

By Johnny Moore
Monarch Sports Writer

The Monarchs currently have an 11 and 11 record and have dropped out of the top 20 poll. A 5 game losing streak was characterized by untimely hitting, too many errors, and inconsistent pitching. Some might say that the unusually cold weather has bothered the team, while the northern schools coming down to play the Monarchs have felt right at home.

However, the Monarchs did defeat Division I Temple University twice and Pennsylvania State University once.

Despite the team slump, some players have continued to shine. Jeff Dennington and Rob Layton continue to drive in runs. Eric Sabean has hit 3 home runs and Mike Lloyd has established himself as an excellent lead-off hitter.

Mark Ackerman has a 2 and 4 record and has been the workhorse pitcher on the team. Ackerman has given up few runs when he has pitched, but the team cannot seem to hit when he has pitched. Kevin Sheally has proved to be one of the best relief pitchers in the conference, and John Joyce has pitched well with a 2 and 0 record with 1 save.

The Monarchs have some tough conference games ahead and they need something to ignite them. Maybe warmer weather, more fan support, or perhaps a big win over number-one-ranked Florida Southern College will spark these players.

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Centennial: "Base ball" a big hit 'way back when

By James J. Horgan
Professor of History

Baseball was the perennial favorite sport at Saint Leo College from its earliest days.

Students made use of a "hand ball alley" in 1896, took up bicycling on the college track in 1897, began playing lawn tennis in 1898, dabbled in "foot ball" in 1900, and shot their first "basket ball" hoop in 1916. But from the very beginning, they had what college chronicler the Rev. Benedict Roth, O.S.B. called "the Base Ball craze" (In those years, the national pastime was written with two words.)

At their first Christmas in 1890, the Saint Leo boys laid out a diamond and "grubbed" the grounds. Home plate was pounded into position Dec. 26, 1890.

The "St. Leo College Base Ball" team poses for a 1911 camera.

One would like to note that the first recorded game with outsiders was a victory. But it was not so. The students lost their very first contest on the same rough field the preceding Dec. 13. The San Antonio Giants, a local amateur team, defeated them 6 to 5.

By 1892, the college had two teams: the "St. Leo Stars" as its senior nine, and the "Pioneers" for the younger students. Frater Lawrence Wiegand, a young Benedictine cleric, proved to be the most enthusiastic booster and organizer of the sport, as both catcher and manager. (He would die of tuberculosis at the age of 23 in 1897.)

The 1893-1894 club also included the Rev. Louis Panoch, O.S.B. at first base and pioneer student James "Pat" McDermott at third. the pitcher was Johannes Bodow, captain of the military cadet student body, class valedictorian, and eventually the first Saint Leo graduate to obtain a medical doctorate.

On March 7, 1894, the "College Stars" defeated a professional team that was the terror of the neighborhood: the Pasadena Giants.

"A few days ago," said the account of the game in the Jacksonville *Times-Union*, "the latter nine sent word to the college that they would like to cross bats with the Stars just to get in a little practice previous to challenging the Sanfords." The Giants had a big reputation. "It was said that Pasadena possessed a pitcher that could do some phenomenal curving; that their batting could not be beat, and that if our boys succeeded in knocking even a little foul tip they might consider themselves happy. But fortune favors the young and the brave, and so our boys scored an easy victory."

The final tally was 11 to 6. "The fielding of the Pasadenas was good, but the way they fanned the wind when they came to bat made the thermometer fall at least thirty degrees and overcoats were soon in great demand. Our boys were too much for them," the account concluded. "To have beaten the champions of three counties is no little glory."

Playing under the college colors red, white, and blue (until changed in 1910 to purple and gold), the Saint Leo "baseballists" defeated the San Antonio Giants 13-11 on Thanksgiving Day in 1909 and then went on to blast the monastery faculty 26-6.

Saint Leo teams in that era were rooted on with the college cheer: , "Rickety, Rackety,/ Clickety, Clackety,/ Sis-Boom-Bah!/ Saint Leo College,/ Rah! Rah! Rah!"

So popular was "base ball" that the campus paper *St. Leo's* wrote in 1918: "Young Cobbs and Johnsons may be seen on the diamond almost every afternoon, as also on Saturdays and Sundays."

Many Saint Leo alumni eventually went on to play professional baseball, Minor S. Jones III has the distinction of being the first. A 1920 alumni note called him "one of the 'trump card' baseball players of the East Coast."

So far, six have made it to the major leagues. Francis "Red" Barrett graduated in 1932 and pitched in 104 games for the St. Louis Cardinals, the Boston Red Sox and Braves, and the Pittsburgh Pirates from 1939 to 1950. Fred Cambria was a pitcher for the Pirates in 1970. Jim Corsi pitched for the Oakland A's last season. And in a remarkable development, Saint Leo outfielder Brian Dayett and pitchers Bob Tewksbury and Frank DiPino were all playing for the Chicago Cubs in 1987. DiPino also won the historic first game played under the lights at Wrigley Field on August 9, 1988.

Baseball has always been a strong tradition at Saint Leo.

This is the fifth in Dr. Horgan's series of articles for the *Monarch* on the centennial history of Saint Leo College, Saint Leo Abbey, and Holy Name Priory.

Holy Name Priory Celebrates Centennial

By John A. Merullo
Managing Editor

It may have been raining on March 1, 1989, but to the Benedictine Sisters of Holy Name Priory, the rain seemed like tears of joy, for that day, they celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the Priory's founding.

In honor of the occasion, the sisters had a special Mass concelebrated by the Most Reverend Bishop W. Thomas Larkin, Bishop of the Diocese of St. Petersburg; the Rev. John F. X. Smith of Port Orange, Fla., a former of pastor of parishes where the Benedictine Sisters served; the Rev. Monsignor Frank M. Mouch, president of Saint Leo College; the Right Rev. Marion Bowman, O.S.B., former Abbot of Saint Leo Abbey and President Emeritus of Saint Leo College; several other Benedictine priests; and many priests of Florida who have worked with the Benedictine Sisters .

The sisters entered the chapel in a grand procession led by Holy Name's current prioress, Sister Germaine Bevans.

The Gospel and homily were delivered by Father Smith who said that the people who were most blessed for the sisters' presence in the area have been "the people of the rolling hills of Pasco County."

Father Smith briefly touched upon some of the high points of Holy Name's history in his homily. He concluded saying,"God has something in mind for the Sisters of St. Benedict of Holy Name Priory."

The Eucharistic ministers for the Mass were sisters from the Priory, Sister Irma Multer and Sister de Chantal Ducuing. Sister Mildred Gelis and Sister Helen Lange read specially prepared General Intercessions which combined an expression of gratitude for the past and a petition of hope for the future.

Former members of the Holy Name community such as Saint Leo College faculty members Frances Martin, professor of social work and Maura Snyder, associate professor of English served as ushers.

After liturgy, the sisters hosted a dinner party at Marmion Cafeteria where several priests, including Monsignor George Cummings pastor in Citrus Springs, Fla. spoke. Monsignor Cummings also worked with the Benedictine Sisters for many years.

The sisters are now looking to their bicentennial which will be March 1, 2089, but in their own words, they will contine to recall the past, celebrate the present, and embrace the future"

Dr. Brown retires Dr. Garascia to Loyola

When students return to Saint Leo College in September, they will find two present faculty members missing from the roster of the Division of Humanities: Dr. Thomas R. Brown, professor of English, has announced his retirement and Dr. Mary M. Garascia, C.P.P.S., assistant professor of religious studies, has accepted a position elsewhere.

Brown has taught at Saint Leo for twenty years. His specialty is British literature and over the past few years has taught the two English literature surveys and a freshman-level composition and literature course exclusively.

Garascia joined the Saint Leo faculty in 1987. She leaves to join the faculty of Loyola Marymount University in Los Angeles. Garascia is a sister of the Congregation of the Most Prescious Blood (Dayton, Ohio). She also serves as an executive for the order.

At press time, no replacements had been named for either instructor.

Coincidentally, both Brown and Garascia received their doctoral degrees from the University of Denver.

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Racial tension brews for U. of Wisconsin

Madison, Wis. — (I.P.) — Racial troubles at University of Wisconsin and other college campuses are part of a "second wave" of civil rights battles being fought in America, Chancellor Donna E. Shalala said here.

Last fall's mock "slave auction" staged by the Zeta Beta Tau fraternity here was an example of more subtle discrimination that might have been overlooked only a few years ago, she added. "In some ways, we must see this as a sign of progress," Shalala said of the public outcry after the ZBT incident.

Shalala called for "a time of healing" on campus, adding that she sensed "genuine remorse" on the part of the ZBT fraternity, which publicly apologized for the incident and agreed to participate in race relations workshops and other community services.

The formal disciplinary process against the fraternity was halted after a student-dominated Committee on Student Organizations found that the "slave auction" was protected by the First Amendment. The committee concluded that the fraternity did not intend to discriminate on the basis of race.

It also found that no university rule exists or can be written to prohibit the auction participants' behavior because such a rule would infringe upon the Frst Amentment right to free speech, said Rana Mookerjee, chairman of the Committee on Student Organizations.

The controversy centered around two skits created and performed by Zeta Beta Tau fraternity pledges. While other skits included some off-color limericks, some were entirely inoffensive, he said. The actors were sold for their services after the performances.

The committee's ruling is "what we've been saying all along," said Matt Sokol, ZBT president at Madison, who said the fraternity does not hold racist beliefs. Mookherjee said he thought some of the skits were offensive. "I expected to see worse. I was expecting black students to be dressed up as slaves and auctioned off - and that would have been incredibly offensive."

"I felt that the things I saw were foolish . . . I was outraged at what they did, but I don't think there was any attempt to be racist," said Joshua Johnson, a committee member.

"I think it all had to do with your sense of humor," said Libby Edwards, a committee member. "I didn't think it crude and in no way did I find it racist or sexist." She agreed "100 percent" with the ruling. She also said if she had known ahead of time what skits would be like, she would have advised them not to perform them "just because of the climate" here.

When asked whether the ZBT incident might hurt recruitment of minority students and faculty, Shalala said: "People ought to pick a campus that provides a first-rate education, and one that will not shove these issues under the rug. This, obviously, is one of those places."

Flaky fight at U. Mass.

(CPS) — The presidents of Amherst College and the University of Massachusetts have joined forces to condemn an annual snowball fight that nearly blinded a student in one eye earlier this winter.

The two school leaders released a statement Feb. 23 blasting the Dec. 14 snowball fight even as Amherst prepared to sue its neighbor, UMass, for building damages and medical costs incurred by the injured student, freshman Gary Gonya.

"The freshman student had to undergo emergency surgery to save an eye. In light of this incident, it has become clear to us that we can no longer tolerate the continuation of this tradition," Amherst President Peter R. Pouncey and UMass Chancellor Joseph D. Duffey said in the statement.

Pouncey estimated students in the snowball fights had caused more than $10,000 in damages to Amherst buildings during the last several years.

And although some might think snowball fights are a flaky issue, they've been a cause for concern at other campuses as well. A Dec. 14 snowball fight between greeks and dorm residents at the University of Idaho, for example, caused almost $5,000 worth of damage to residence halls and an unknown amount of damages to fraternity houses.

Idaho officials considered raising housing fees to pay for the damage, but now say they'll dip into money they had planned to use for dorm improvements.

Snowball fights also have led to injuries, arrests and damages at other schools in recent years, including Mankato State University in Minnesota and the University of Nebraska.

Amherst's Pouncey and UMass's Duffey promised to counter the annual snowball fight by educating "our students about the dangers of this event and . . . plan other measures to deter students from participating."

Amherst spokeswoman Terry Allen said it was unclear what other measures will be taken . She said police have been unable to identify Gonya's assailants from videotapes of the snowball fight.

The fights usually erupt during the first significant snowfall of th year. UMass students march to the Amherst campus a mile away to engage in battle.

Amherst will seek a preliminary injunction to allow campus and town police to arrest anyone found instigating a snowball fight at the school, spokesman Douglas Wilson said.

Duffey and Pouncey say the violence escalated as students began packing snowballs with rocks that broke several windows. Gonya, who may have been hit with a snow-covered stone, spent five days in hospitals. Doctors say his vision is blurry, but he will regain sight in a few months.

In 1987, UMass paid more than $3,000 to Amherst College for damages from that year's snowball fight. The college claims UMass still owes $11,788 from last year's attack.

Hitler's birthday not for parties

(CPS) — The state of Nevada has fined a casino owner $1.5 million for hosting parties that "celebrated Adolf Hitler's birthday, but the University of North Dakota says it will accept a $5 million gift from him anyway.

"This is like an academic freedom issue," maintained Dave Vorland, executive assistant UND President Thomas J. Clifford.

But Nevada's Gaming Control Board argued casino owner and North Dakota alumn Ralph Engelstad had "damaged the reputation of Nevada and the gaming industry" by holding two Hitler "birthday parties" and displaying Nazi memorabilia at the parties in recent years.

Engelstad's activities came to the gaming board's attention in early 1988, when Engelstad pledged $5 million to build a new hockey arena for his alma mater and promote college hockey. UND, in turn, investigated Engelstad, who apologized for any misconceptions and rededicated the money to the UND Foundation to use for educational purposes.

Engelstad claimed he had wanted to throw staff parties, and it had simply seemed like a good idea to use part of his extensive collection of Nazi artifacts to give the parties a theme.

"We think his apologies are sincere," Vorland said after hearing of Nevada's Feb. 24 fine. "He's certainly paying the price."

Civil suits are still pending against Engelstad which allege he discriminated against Jews in hiring practices at his casino, the Imperial Palace Hotel and Casino in Las Vegas.

Other colleges have found it necessary to return or refuse gifts that became embarrassing. Minnesota's Augsburg College, for one, changed plans to name a building after Elroy Stock who gave the schoool $500,000. Stock, the school learned, had sent out hate mail during a period of several years to people with racially mixed marriages.

Michigan State University removed the names of publisher John McGoff and his wife Margaret from a building and returned $500,000 to the McGoffs. Student groups protested naming the building after someone who had worked for South Africa's apartheid government.

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Tuition goes up, angers students

By Michael O'Keeffe
Special to the Monarch

(CPS) — The price students pay to attend college has increased faster than the general inflation rate for the eighth year in a row, the College Board says, and many students say they'll have to scramble to find the money.

"My parents pay for my tuition," University of Virginia senior Susie Bruce said. "My mom is a nurse, and she's working extra shifts until I graduate to pay for my tuition."

"I know it's going to hurt me," said University of Illinois junior David Dunphy, whose tuition rose $306, from $2,092 to $2,398. "I'll be able to make it. A lot of my friends won't. I'll work in a record store or McDonalds."

"I worked 20 hours a week last year. I don't know how I'll be able to work more, but you do what you can to make up the difference."

The average student will pay 7 percent more for tuition and fees this academic year, the College Board found in its annual tuition report released in mid-August. Inflation, as measured by consumer prices, was 4 percent since fall, 1987.

Prices for the average public four-year school increased an average of 4 percent, to $1,483. At private four-year schools, tuition and fees shot up an average of 9 percent, to $6,457.

At two-year colleges, the average charge for tuition and fees rose 5 percent, to $750, at public schools, and 9 percent, to $4,415, at private institutions.

The good news, noted Bob Aaron of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, is that such jumps are smaller than the double-digit increases of the early 1980s.

"The trend is a decrease in the increase."

Whatever the trend, it hasn't kept students out of class. While official numbers aren't out yet, many campuses received record numbers of applications for fall term, indicating that Americans are willing to pay more for college.

"People want to get a college degree and will pay whatever it takes to get it," said Bruce Carnes, deputy undersecretary of education who believes colleges are charging more because they know their consumers — students — can simply turn around and borrow more from the federal government. "Under those circumstances, there are no constraints (on price)."

Univeristy of Rochester researchers, for example, determined that lowering tuition doesn't necessarily draw more students to campus. "There was no evidence that a tuition drop would improve market position," research consultant Beverly Joyce said.

"The public doesn't view shopping around for college like (it does) for other consumer items," said Rochester Vice President Jim Scannell. "They're looking for quality, and they're not willing to trade that off."

"Investing in a college education for oneself and one's children may well be the second largest consumer purchase, second only to buying a house," said Kathleen Brouder of the College Board.

Tuition increases, of course, varied from school to school. Public schools like the University of Michigan and George Mason University, for instance, increased tuition 12 percent. Penn State and Michigan State raised tuition by 9.7 percent while the University of Virginia raised tuition about 7 percent. The University of Alabama increased out-of-state tuition 16.4 percent, while residents' tuition is 4.5 percent greater than last year.

"People want to get a colleg degree and will pay whatever it takes to get it."

Orange Coast Community College students will pay 51 percent more for tuition this year: the California school raised last year's $100 tuition to $151. Students at Blackfeet Community College in Montana will pay $1,305, $370 more than last year.

California's Loma Linda University, a private school, raised its tuition by almost 6 percent this year.

That increase, however, seems moderate compared to other small private colleges. The College of Idaho raised its tuition 31 percent, from $6,150 last year to $8,032 this year. Stevens Institute of Technology in New Jersey raised its tuition $1,475 to $12,025.

Some schools didn't raise their prices, and some even reduced them. New York's Sullivan County Community College, for one, reduced its tuition from $1,510 to $1,430. The University of Mississippi held its tuition at $1,780. Eastern Arizona College kept its tuition at $500.

A few campus observers think such prices have hit a limit.

"There's a feeling out there among the electorate that college costs are going beyond their reach," said Jennifer Afton of the Education Commission for the States.

Afton and others believe states, banks and governments will have to develop pre-payment tuition plans, savings bond programs and other ways to keep students registering in the future.

They think tuition may keep climbing faster than inflation inthe near future.

"I don't have a crystal ball," Aaron said, "I can't project what costs will be. But I don't see anything on the horizon that will change anything."

This year's increase has not changed Reagan administration criticism that prices are rising mostly because colleges are wasteful, because they need to support bloated bureaucracies, because too much aid is available to students and because high tuition makes them seem prestigious.

"We are, of course, not at all surprised by these increases," Carnes said. "We have stated that, so far as we can see, the price of college is going to go up at this rate forever. We don't see anything in the immediate offing to exert very much restraint on these increases."

"Never once, in anything I've ever seen, have they said maybe schools should look at themselves and tighten

Please see TUITION p.8

On the Left

By Melody Shanaberger
Off-Campus Editor

I made up my mind about SDI (Stragetic Defense Initiative) long ago and some of the things we are now seeing and hearing affirm my judgement even more. On March 5, I was able to catch the last hour or so of a cinema prodiction called "Day One". It was about the Manhattan Project. When is the *Enola Gay* dropping the bomb on Hiroshima I commented out loud "That's the end of the world as we know it."

"As soon as information was known on our production of SDI, the Soviets started their own. Is there no end to the arms race? SDI is nothing more than the build-up of an arsenal for offensive maneuvers— not defensive."

From that moment on, our lives and the lives of future generations would never be the same. Many students do not know of the films and advice of protection that we got in the after years on how to protect ourselves from an atomic attack and radiation poisoning. They were ridiculous. One instruction was to cover your head with a handkerchief. The military and politicians knew what the devastating affects of a nuclear confrontation would be.

What makes people think that SDI is going to be safe or even work? In World War II, Germany was very close to perfecting the atom bomb in the V2 rocket when Hitler fell. We're the first nation to perfect the bomb and we were the only nation to have used it thus far. Others, however, now have the capabilities including the Soviet Union. As soon as information was kown on our production of SDI the Soviets started their own. Is there no end to the arms race?

SDI is nothing more than the build-up of an arsenal for offensive maneuvers — not defensive. Not to mention, the astronomical amounts of monetary outlay needed to fund something that is useless and might not even perform properly.

What is the use in being able to destroy the world and maybe part of the universe a thousand times over? We all know that in the event of a nuclear launch it only takes thirty minutes for a bomb to reach its destination. The only thing that you can do is bend over and kiss it good-bye. Instead of using billions and billions of dollars to fund the Strategic Defense Initiative how about a Strategic Peace Initiative. As I wrote in last issue's column, the government should use the money for conventional weapons, raising pay of active personnel, and helping our fellow human beings to reside in a world of peace and not for putting the whole world under a death sentence.

On the Right

By Daniel Buksa
Monarch Staff Writer

While watching the news the other day, I saw that there are a great many illegal aliens entering our country. They will go to any length, even risking their very lives, to come to America. It occurred to me that the Soviet Union does not have this problem. In fact, Soviet people risk their lives to flee that worker's "paradise".

So, we are not just alike. The problem is that the Soviet Union has ballistic missiles which carry nuclear weapons.

Say that you are coming home from work one day. In the middle of the street, your neighbor and the guy across the street are confronting each other with shotguns. The one slays the other, "if you make a move, I'll blow your family away!" The other vows to retaliate. Your normal reaction would be to have the gentlemen escorted to the nearest mental institution. Yet, this has been the military policy of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. for the past four decades. It is insane.

But the insanity can end without surrendering our liberty to the Soviets. Six years ago, then-President Ronald Reagan proposed a system to make America invulnerable to nuclear attack.

The critics scoffed. They dubbed it "Star Wars." They apparently did not consider that "Star Wars" was just more than fantasy, it was the study of a freedom-loving people fighting against an oppressive. "evil empire."

They said it would not work, but it has proven that it does. There is off-the-shelf technology today that may be employed right now. F-15 fighters have used special missiles to succeessfully engage warheads in low outer orbit. A high-energy kinectic weapon successfully destroyed a missle in the outer atmosphere. More work needs to be done, but we can do it. If we can place men on the moon, and new hearts inside people's bodies, we can make it work.

Then they said that the price would be prohibitive. Really, now. There is no price too great to pay in the defense of liberty and our way of life. There is no dollar amount that can be placed upon the life of an American. They argued that the money could be better used on the poor. I have news for them. Nuclear weapons are indiscriminate. They kill the poor as well as the rich. Welfare recipients cannot very well spend their benefits if they are nuked. (And they won't get them if the Communists are running this country either.)

The Soviet Union is working feverishly upon their own Strategic Defense System. Gorbachev admitted so when he was here. It distressed me that some Americans mock the position of the Soviet Secretary-General. What could their motive be? Are not all Americans interested in propogating our way of life; our freedom and our liberties; our economic well-being?

The Soviets have violated the ABM Treaty with their multi-phased radar at Krasnoyarsk. We are therefore no longer obligated to adhere to it. Once we deploy our own Strategic Defense System, the Soviet Union will be declawed.

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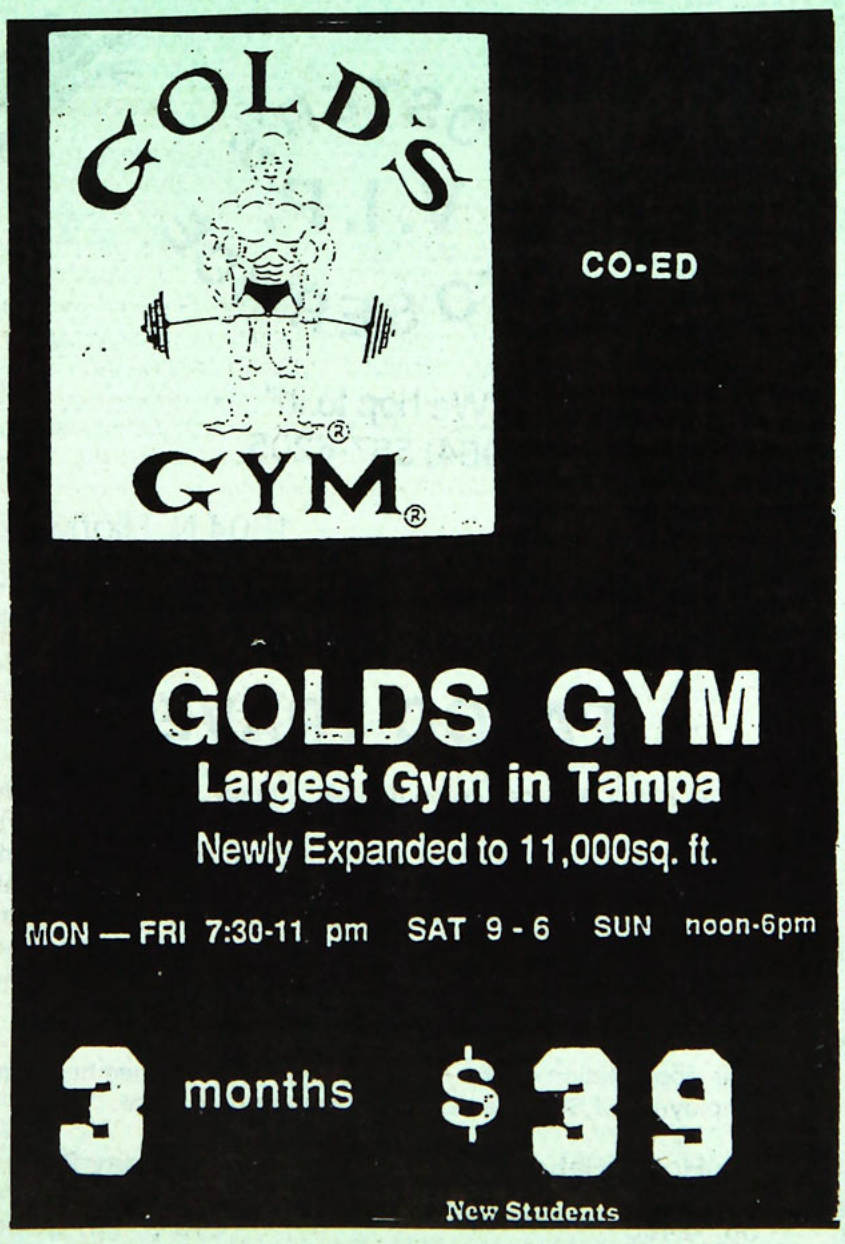

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SLC prof starts journal

March 1989 marks the debut of *The Political Chronicle, the Journal of the Florida Political Science Association*, published by Saint Leo College Press.

Saint Leo College political science professor Dr. Joseph Cernik is managing editor of the new academic publication, and editor is Dr. Bernard Schechterman, professor of political science at the University of Miami. Writers in the first edition include political scientists from throughout Florida, who comment on three significant areas in the Reagan era: authoritarianism, foreign policy and the situation in the Middle East.

The journal will be issued semi-annualy, according to Schechterman, who also plans occasional special editions on current topics in the discipline.

Saint Leo College Press was inaugurated in 1988 with the publication of *The Reagan Years: Perspectives and Assessments,* an interdisciplinary examination of the former president's administration by the Saint Leo College Institute for Policy Studies. Upcoming publications include a study of ethics in American literature and commentaries on the American Catholic Bishop's pastoral letters. For information, contact Saint Leo College Press, P.O. Box 2247, Saint Leo FL 33574.

SLC students go to D.C. forstudent symposium

Two Saint Leo College students have been selected to participate in "The Presidency at 200 years," the 20th Annual Student Symposium of the Center of the Presidency, March 17 -19 at Washington, D.C.

Political science major Daniel Buksa, of Munster, Ind. and pre-law/political science major Melody Shanaberger, Dade City will join students from throughout the United States at the three-day series of workshops and preesentations by government leaders on topics such as free trade, foreign policy, and ethics. President George Bush is the invited keynote speaker Friday, March 17 at the Hyatt Regency, Capitol Hill.

Buksa and Shanaberger were chosen by a four-member faculty committee on the basis of their scholarship and interest. Coincidentally, the two co-write a point-counterpoint political column, "On the Left/ On the Right," for the Saint Leo College school newspaper, the *Monarch.*

Saint Leo College students have participated in the annual political symposium since 1977.

Tuition

up," added Robert Iosue, president of York College and a sharp critic of campus bureaucracies. York raised its tuition .005 percent this year, well under the national average, to $3,716.

College officials argue they need more money to replace aging facilities, increase faculty salaries to stop professors from leaving for higher-paying jobs in private industry and to provide more financial aid for low-income students.

Campuses need to get the money from students, moreover, because state and federal governments generally have cut the amount of money they appropriate to colleges.

"We're responding to the realities that exist," said Gerogetown University spokeswoman Anne Klass.

At least one student agrees: "It's still pretty cheap," said Ray Cole, an Alabama junior whose tuition was increased almost 5 percent, or $35. "I don't think it's too much. I think it should be even higher, so they can put money into programs that need it."

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Outgoing SGA President is hard act to follow

By John A. Merullo
Managing Editor

Very few people have given as much time and energy to service at Saint Leo College as has senior psychology major Gina Petti, currently president of the Student Government Association (SGA).

The Hollywood, Fla. native has been active in SGA for her entire career at Saint Leo. She served as a senator during her freshman year, sophomore class president the following year, and College Union Board (CUB) president the year after that.

In addition, she is a sister of Delta Phi Delta Sorority (of which she was historian for three years) and is a little sister to Sigma Lambda Fraternity.

Petti says that she came to Saint Leo after having attended small Catholic shools since age five, and after all those years in small schools she would have felt out of place at a large university. "At Saint Leo, students are treated like people, not just numbers. I'm not the kind of person who likes to get lost in a crowd," she says.

Beneath Gina Petti's playful grin lies a committed and dedicated leader.

Of her fellow students, Petti says that they provide the college with a "friendly atmosphere", that meshes into one large "family".

She was particularly happy to see the large number of students running for SGA offices, this spring particularly the presidency, which had four candidates. She feels that each of the candidates was qualified in his or her own way and was confident that the new president would be able to serve well.

As to her own administration, Petti feels that SGA's greatest accomplishment this year has been the revival of the SGA Senate system. The senate where each recognized student organizatioin is allowed one representative and one vote had been used in the past, but in 1987, SGA tried a different system called the "Inter-Club Council" to govern organizations; however, results of this system were deemed unsatisfactory, so last year, Petti and her executive board revived the senate. She says: "Student involvement through the system has increased 100 per cent." Petti also says that student input has increased through the senate, also.

On faculty at Saint Leo, Petti also feels positively. She says that she, personally has good relations with her professors as she feels most other students do .

Although Petti will leave Saint Leo after this semester, the influence that she has had on student life will be felt for many years to come.

After graduation, Petti plans to work in psychological counseling.

The World According to Pola: Catch some Z's

By Pola Sanchez
Monarch Staff Writer

Sleep. The mystery of sleep surrounds me. It always seems like I'm doing it and yet, I never seem to get any. Maybe it's the WAY I do it.

I've never been a very timely sleeper. I never could do it when parents told me to. I'd stay up to watch my favorite television programs as a little kid, putting off the Sandman for a few precious moments of meaningless Johnny Carson. Maybe it was the quiet rebelliousness in which I was allowed to indulge that made late nights a habit. I don't know, really.

Onward, in high school, I became a geeky study-holic (yes, me!) and that demanded many late evenings of my many science projects and me. I used to fall asleep amid crumled papers (failed formulae), pens, books, and letter stencils. I'd wake up feeling a pasty, older version of myself, but always with a sense of accomplishment and maybe even martyrdom. I was truly a geek in the highest sense of the work, but I really liked myself a LOT.

In college, the all-nighter almost seems a mandate of classic college living. The all-nighter spent with a few procrastinator friends, is a blissful thing. There's nothing like passing around the Irish Mocha Mint to sleepy companions, talking about how you all HATE procrastination and how you'll NEVER do it again . . . even though you will.

While I'm on the topic, I have a theory about procrastination and why so many masochistic (not really) straight "A" students (and we all know who they are) do it. My thought is that it all stems from a fear of failure.

Now, mark my works, here, because I've really thought about this, and it makes a LOT of sense.

Most of us have pretty fragile egos, and whether we know it or not, we do little things to protect ourselves from being hurt. Now, writing a term paper is bad enough, but what's even worse is the knowledge that someone is going to grade it. Think about it. What if you work two whole weeks on a paper, writing and revising, slaving over it, and the teacher decides that it's only "C" work. "Wow!" you can say to yourself, "I worked TWO WEEKS on this, and I'm only worth a "C!"

It does nothing for your ego, does it? Ah! But if you keep putting it off and do it at the last minute, and you STILL get a "C", you can say, "I did pretty well for a last minute thing. Just think how well I'd do if I really TRIED!" And thus, for the SAME "C" paper, you get to pat yourself on the back instead of smacking yourself in the face.

See what I mean when I say that procrastination is a way of avoiding failure? The hard part about it, though, is that you have to do it RIGHT. A poor procrastinator misses deadlines. An accomplished one gets it in under the wire.

Believe me. I know.

This is all part of the late nighter's psychological make-up. We're really conditioned by reinforcement givers to be this way, so it's really not our fault.

And besides, there is nothing like the fresh air of a very late night gusting in upon you as you type the last word of your term paper. The grinning crack of dawn is a greeting from HEAVEN, a sign of accomplishment, and finally, sleep. Maybe THAT'S why we do it.

To all you procrastinators out there — get some sleep!

Holy Name Priory sister celebrates diamond jubilee

By Sister Mary Ann Carollo, O.S.B.
Special to the Monarch

Sister Frances Marie Dunne, O.S.B., a Benedictine sister at Holy Name Priory in Saint Leo, will celebrate the 60th anniversary of her religious vows Thursday, March 30. Mass will be celebrated at 10:30 a.m. in the Priory Chapel in Thanksgiving for 60 years of service to God by Sister Frances Marie.

Sister Frances Marie is the former Mary Agnes Frances Dunne, a native of San Antonio, Florida, and the daughter of the late Ida and Jesse Dunne. She attended St. Anthony School in San Antonio and Holy Name Academy in Saint Leo. She joined the Benedictine religious community as a postulant in September 1927 and was permitted to make profession of religious vows on March 22, 1929. During her years in the community, Sister Frances Marie has been involved in many areas of ministry and service, including prayer, teaching, cooking and visiting the sick. Currently she visits the elderly residents of the area nursing homes, and cooks breakfast for the community at Holy Name.

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California universuty holds alcohol awareness program

Palo Alto, Calif.-(I.P.)-The recently launched Stanford Alcohol Risk Reducation Project will ask students to define "the drinking problem" in their own terms, without the negative assumption that drinkers are "deviants," according to Louise Miller, health promotion specialist for alcohol and drug prevention at Cowell Student Health Services.

It will use their intimate knowledge of campus life to identify the "risk-drinking" behaviors, attitudes, and social contexts that tend to get students in trouble. Students will conduct surveys and discussion groups in their residences and learn to identify an alcohol abuse problen in themselves or in fellow students.

They will set up and staff an alcohol and drug education resource center for the use of the entire campus community. And they will learn, from scratch, how to give a party where the bar is not the focus of attention. Some students will train as party consultants, ready and willing to pop over to the nearest dorm or frat house to figure out exactly how many beers to buy — no more, maybe less.

Her proposed goal, which she hopes to implement on a program budget of $5,000 a year from the Dean of Student Affairs Office is to increase student awareness about specific drinking practices that pose a serious risk to the drinker's health and welfare.

And while she hopes that the end result will be a voluntary reduction in "risk-drinking" behavior by students, Miller also wants the University to take more responsibility for creating an environment that encourages moderation rather than "falling down drunk."

"We're not trying to get rid of drinking. We're trying to get rid of high-risk drinking behavior. People should be made comfortable in the choice of being abstainers, while people who choose to drink need to know that there are ways to drink that are more beneficial to them," she says.

Dean of Student Affairs James Lyons has praised the new project. "An objective that says, 'We shouldn't use alcohol as a social catalyst,' may be a dumb objective," Lyons said, "and Louise Miller doesn't put that objective out there. She starts by observing that liquor is used that way, and asking how we can reduce the risk of harm to indivedual who are engaged in it.

"And all of a sudden it becomes a problem for which there are some solutions. In effect we're trying to help people recognize those students who really can't use alcohol without problems, to help those same students to understand that as soon as possible, and for others, to learn what moderation is.

The cues for Stanford's new strategy have been taken from student focus groups and faculty and staff interiews that Miller conducted in early preparation for the project. These activities "really pointed out that there is agreement between the two groups around the issue of drunken behavior," Miller says.

Studies conducted here over the past five years have also indicated that there is reason for deeper concern: missed classes. In addition to missing classes, these "things they regret" have included drunken driving and sexual activities that may be illegal (i.e. rape).

"Students give some compelling reasons for drinking as a reward for hard work or to 'blow off steam,'"says Miller. "The message to 'make responsible decisions about your drinking' or 'drink responsibly' runs counter to that."

For those who care about their friends. Here is some advice from the Drug Dependency Awareness Group! These are some of the **Do's** and **Don't's** that you should follow if your friend is drunk.

Do's

Keep the person still and comfortable.
Stay with the drunk person who is vomiting. When laying him/her down, turn head to the side to keep it from falling back. Keep the person from swallowing vomit.
Monitor the person's breathing.
Keep your distance. Before approaching or touching, explain what you intend to do.
Speak in a clear reassuring manner.

Don'ts

Don't try to walk, run, or exrcise the drunk person; don't try to keep the person awake; above all, don't permit the person to drive.
Don't administer anything orally - food, liquid, or drugs -- to sober the person up. *(The only thing that will sober a drunk person is time.)*
Don't give the person a cold shower — the shock may cause him/her to pass out, with injury resulting.
Don't attempt to constrain the person without (sober) assistance.
Don't laugh, ridicule, provoke, anger, argue or threaten.

(CPS) — Student drinking problems seem to be getting worse, despite tough new anti-alcohol measures adopted on many campuses, college student affairs administrators from around the country say.

About 35 percent of the administrators at 330 campuses nationwide said they now deal with more alcohol-related problems than in the past, the College Alcohol Survey conducted by two professors found.

The survey, taken every three years by Prof. Angelo Gadaleto of West Chester University in Pennsylvania and Prof. David S. Anderson of George Mason University in Virginia, also found that almost seven of ten campuses now have some sort of "new-student orientation" program about alcohol abuse. In 1979, none did.

Only about eight percent of the campuses allowed campus groups to advertise drinking as the primary focus of an event, down from 49 percent in 1979.

Nevertheless, 48 percent of the administrators reported dealing with more cases of students "drinking in uncontrolled situations," and 38 percent observed increases in "abusive drinking" at their schools. Fifty-eight percent had more cases in which students had used fake identifications to buy alcohol before they were 21 years of age.

Being only 45 minutes shy of turning 21, moreover, might qualify as a problem.

Police, for instance, arrested University of New Haven junior Michael Luetjen at 11:45 p.m. Nov. 5 as he drank at a restaurant just 45 minutes before he celebrated his 21st birthday.

Luetjen was arrested when police were making a routine check of the restaurant.

"It's like being in the wrong place at the wrong time," Luetjen said the next day. "I told them, 'I'm going to be 21 in a few minutes.' But I guess 45 minutes is 45 minutes in the eyes of the law."

Don't let your glasses blur their vision.

Always keep safe driving within your sight.

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Whether a glass holds 12 ounces of beer, 5 ounces of wine, or 1¼ ounces of spirits, the alcohol content is the same. It's important to know this because the size and shape of the glass can give people a distorted impression of how much alcohol they're actually drinking.

So when you're out to share some cheer with friends, remember how much alcohol is in your glass and that drinking *sensibly* lets you hold things in focus.

A public service message from Will Rogers Institute

The Crossword Puzzle

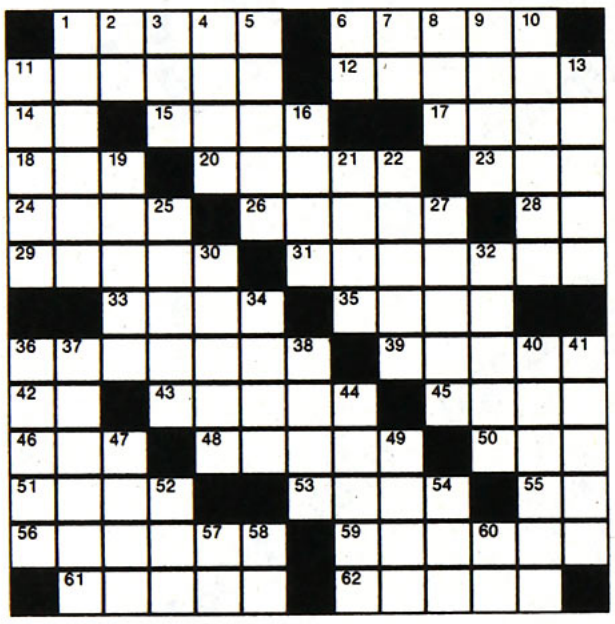
COLLEGE PRESS SERVICE

ACROSS

1 Light, strong wood
6 Get up
11 Boredom
12 Parent
14 For example: abbr.
15 Fuel
17 Withered
18 Succor
20 Strainer
23 Noise
24 Projecting tooth
26 Water numph
28 Latin conjunction
29 Bar legally
31 Shooting stars
33 Nobleman
35 Trade for money
36 Deem unsuitable
39 Cowboy competition
42 Exists
43 Backless seat
45 Dispatched
46 Priest's vestment
48 Go in
50 Cheer
51 Country of Asia
53 Bad
55 Coroner: abbr.
56 Moves about furtively
59 Click beetle
61 Falls in drops
62 Repulse

DOWN

1 Starts
2 Paid notice
3 Brim
4 Petitions
5 With force
6 Forenoon
7 Artificial language
8 Possessive pronoun
9 Lean-to
10 Weirder
11 Plague
13 Leases
16 Athletic group
19 Tropical fruit: pl.
21 Contends
22 Diner
25 Urges on
27 Birthplace of Apollo
30 Talk idly
32 More ancient
34 King of beasts
36 Faces of clocks
37 Land surrounded by water
38 Memorandum
40 Glossy paint
41 Additional
44 Prying device
47 South African Dutchman
49 Irritate
52 Capuchin monkey
54 Once around track
57 Knights of Pythias: abbr.
58 Steamship: abbr.
60 Symbol for tellurium



Frankly Speaking

by Hall Frank

Last issue's answers

PEANUTS

1. Charlie Brown's sister's name is Sally Brown
2. The girl with "naturally curly hair" is Frieda.
3. Linus says the Great Pumpkin will appear on Halloween night in the pumpkin patch that is most "sincere".
4. Lucy charges 5 cents for psychiatric help on most occasions, but at times, she had raised her fee to 7, 10, and 25 cents.
5. Marcie calls the female Peppermint Patty "sir".
6. The first "Peanuts" comic strip appeared Oct. 2, 1950. Charlie Brown and two characters named Patty (the same character that appeared in *You're a Good Man, Charlie Brown*) and Shermy. Snoopy appeared later that week.
7. The "Peanuts" gang's first TV special was "A Charlie Brown Christmas", which premiered Dec. 9, 1965.

■	B	A	L	S	A	■	A	R	I	S	E	■
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E	G	■	P	E	A	T	■	■	S	E	R	E
A	I	D	■	S	I	E	V	E	■	D	I	N
S	N	A	G	■	N	A	I	A	D	■	E	T
E	S	T	O	P	■	M	E	T	E	O	R	S
■	■	E	A	R	L	■	S	E	L	L	■	■
D	I	S	D	A	I	N	■	R	O	D	E	O
I	S	■	S	T	O	O	L	■	S	E	N	T
A	L	B	■	E	N	T	E	R	■	R	A	H
L	A	O	S	■	■	E	V	I	L	■	M	E
S	N	E	A	K	S	■	E	L	A	T	E	R
■	D	R	I	P	S	■	R	E	P	E	L	■

8. The Kite-Eating Tree has eaten several of Charlie Brown's kites and one of Schroeder's pianos.
9. Snoopy, his brothers Spike, Marbles, and Olaf, and their sister Belle were born at the Daisy Hill Puppy Farm.
10. Players on Charlie Brown's baseball team vary, but have included the following: Linus, Lucy, Snoopy, Schroeder, Pig-Pen, Patty, Violet, Frieda, Shermy, Five, and, of course, Charlie Brown, himself.

"Buono appetito" at bistro

By Agent 008
Budget Gourmand

I ventured down to the Tampa area the other day and got hungry on the way home, so I decided to eat. I'd remembered reading a poll taken in the *Tampa Tribune* from readers about some of their favorite restaurants. One that had stuck in my mind was Garlic Louie's. (Agent 008 likes garlic).

All I could remember was that it was somewhere in Brandon, but being the intelligent agent I am I had no problem finding it. I asked for directions when I got to Brandon. Wouldn't you know with my keen sense of deduction and sense of direction I was less than a mile from the place.

Now, don't get upset. Garlic Louie's is less than an hour away from here down U.S. 301.

It's a new place so everything was sparkling clean. The kitchen is in full view of all the patrons. There are trees in the middle of the dining rooms. Good atmosphere. There are the usual pasta entrees with veal, chicken, and seafood and also family style dinners for three or more and a children's menu. What I really liked best were the dinner combos for two.

The choice here is veal marsala and lasagna with cheese for $17.95, veal marsala and shrimp pasta for $20.95, fettuccine alfredo and chicken parmigiana for $17.45, and fried shrimp and blackened grouper for $18.45. All come with garlic bread and salad. If one would desire gorgonzola cheese crumbled on the salad, it's 75 cents extra.

We took the veal and shrimp pasta. I was thinking about an antipasto plate for two at $5.45, but the waitress said that would be a whole lot of food to eat, so I passed. Good thing I did, cause she was right.

Now the best thing about these types of dinners is that you get to try two dishes. Of course the servings are half the size of those in regular dinners, but there is enough food for most appetites. The veal was real veal not a processed patty and the sauce made with marsala wine and glory be, there were fresh mushrooms in the sauce! The shrimp pasta was in a tasty cream sauce. One could tell they made their pasta fresh just looking at it. There was plenty of shrimp and it wasn't the popcorn size.

The garlic bread was nothing exceptional. The salad came in a large bowl with iceberg and leaf lettuce, tomatoes, onions, shredded carrots, croutons, and an oil-and-vinegar Italian dressing, more than two can eat.

The bill came to $24 plus tip and I went away fat and happy. Garlic Louie's is located in Southtown Square in Brandon. From Dade City, go south on U.S. 301 through Zephyrhills, across S.R. 60 and turn left on Causeway Blvd. and from there it's just a mile to good Italian food.

There is romance in the air in a dimly-lit dining room after dark. Try it out. The food is good and there is plenty of it. The service is good and helpful, and the prices are average.

La Triviata: Europe

By John A. Merullo
Managing Editor

EUROPE

1. What is the largest country (in area) found entirely in Europe?
2. The people who hold which offices co-govern the tiny mountainous nation of Andorra?
3. What are the two official languages of Belgium?
4. What is Italy's most-populated city?
5. In what year was the Berlin Wall constructed?
6. At the turn of the century, what were the only two major European countries without monarchies?
7. In which country did "The Sound of Music" take place?
8. In what European country would one find a region called Transylvania?
9. Which Yugoslav village has risen to prominance over the last few years due to reported sightings of the Blessed Virgin Mary there by a group of young people?
10. Name all of Europe's major reigning monarchs.

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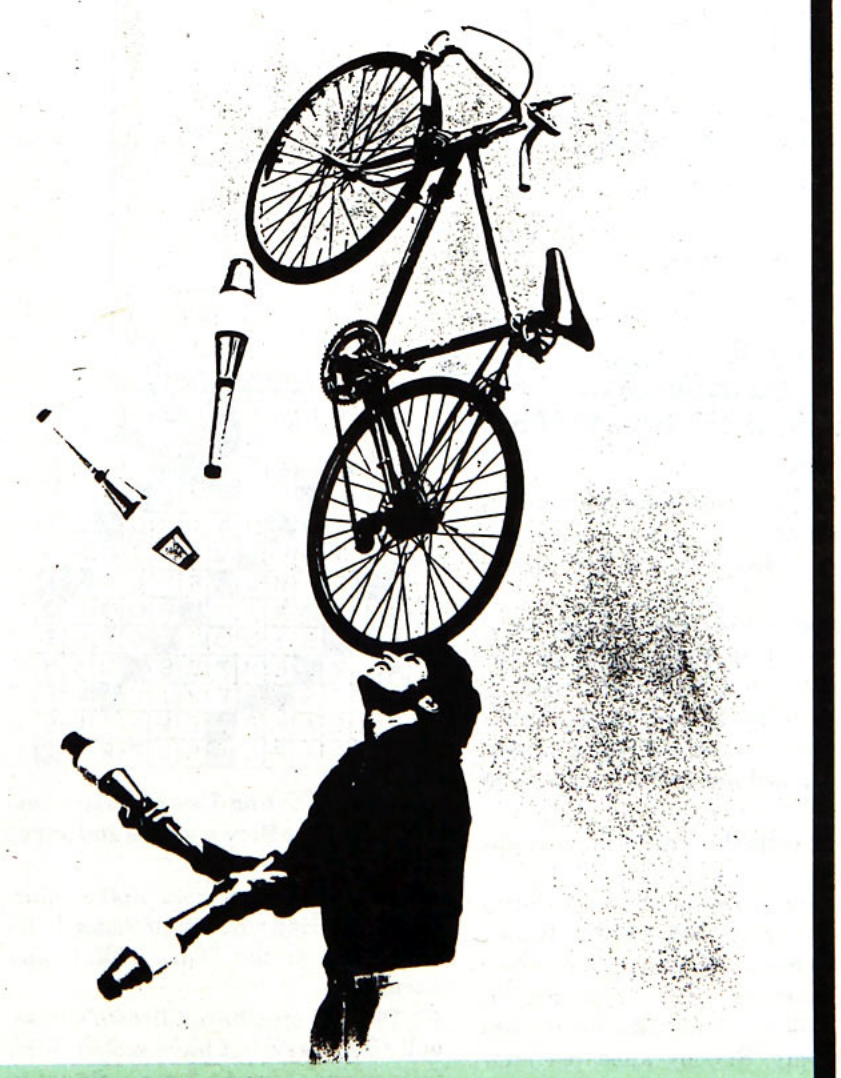

EDWARD JACKMAN